AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the written description:

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification starting at page 1, line 24 and ending on page 2, line 2 as follows:

~~T~~ To maintain effects of the conditioning, a hair treatment agent has been strongly desired which resists hair wash. As a method to maintain conditioning effects, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.2001-226236 discloses a method to treat the hair with a methylhydrogenpolysiloxane. The treatment with the polysiloxane is indeed effective but not sufficient. Moreover, unreacted Si-H bonds remain after the treatment, which sometimes cause generation of hydrogen gas. Thus, a hair treatment agent is desired which maintains hair conditioning effect.

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification at page 11, lines 4-15 as follows:

In the present invention, the organopolysiloxane hair treatment agent (A) can be used in various ways. It can be used alone in the ~~from~~ form of a dispersion or a solution in an organic solvent which is applied directly on the hair; it can be used in a two-agent kit composed of an aqueous or non-aqueous first agent selected from the group consisting of amino-modified silicone, amino acid-modified silicone and carboxyl-modified silicone, and the present hair treatment agent (A) as a second agent; and it can be used in a three-agent kit composed of a first agent comprising an aqueous or non-aqueous amino-modified silicone, a second agent comprising the present hair treatment agent(A), and a third agent comprising an aqueous or non-aqueous amino-modified silicone.

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification starting at page 17, line 6 and ending on page 18, line 4 as follows:

The present cosmetic may further comprise one or more of a water-soluble or water-~~swellig~~ swelling polymer (E). Examples of the water-soluble or ~~water-swellig~~ water-swelling polymer include plant origin polymers, such as gum arabic, tragacanth, galactan, carob gum, guar gum, karaya gum, carrageenan, pectin, agar, quince seed, starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat), ~~alge~~ algae colloid, tranto gum and locust bean gum; microbial polymers, such as xanthan gum, dextran, succinoglucan and pullulan; animal polymers, such as collagen, casein, albumin and gelatin; starch polymers, such as carboxymethyl starch and methylhydroxypropyl starch; cellulose polymers, such as methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, methylhydroxypropyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, nitrocellulose, sodium cellulose sulfate, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crystalline cellulose and powdery cellulose; alginic acid polymers, such as sodium alginate and propylene glycol ester of alginic acid; vinyl polymers, such as polyvinyl methyl ether and carboxyvinyl polymer; polyoxyethylene polymers; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers; acrylic polymers, such as sodium polyacrylate, polyethylacrylate and polyacrylamide; other synthetic water-soluble polymers, such as polyethyleneimines and cationic polymers; and inorganic water-soluble polymers, such as bentonite, aluminum magnesium silicate, montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, saponite, hectorite and silicic acid anhydride. The water-soluble polymer encompasses film-forming agents, such as polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl pyrrolidine, are also included. It may be incorporated in the cosmetic in an amount of from 0.1 to 25 wt% based on a total weight of the cosmetic.